

## AGRICULTURAL.

## Best Crops for Winter and Spring Grazing.

Last week the preparations for autumn crops were discussed. It may be well to consider which are the most desirable and reliable of these—to discuss them one by one, because the manuring, if not the preparing of the soil, will depend on the nature of each crop. Taking all the cotton States, embracing all varieties of soils, of climates, of extreme cold, as well as sub-tropical winters; if one were compelled to select only one of the many crops which are available, we should have not the slightest hesitation in choosing rye. It is hardy, it is thrifty. It will stand the severest cold; it will grow on poorest land. Its tolerance of cold makes it continue to grow till the fall is far advanced and to start a vigorous growth early in spring. On rich soils it will come as near supplying continuous grazing through the winter as any plant to be found.

The objection sometimes urged, that its quality is poor though its quantity be abundant, may very largely be obviated by sowing on rich soils. Its quality varies with the soil upon which it grows. This is true of most plants; it is especially true of rye. Because it will grow fairly well on poor land, its usual use is to be sown on poor land. But it deserves a better fate. Feed it well, and nothing will pay you back larger interest. Sow an acre for every horse, mule and cow upon the farm. Should it make more forage than they can consume in its green state, cut and cure—it makes excellent hay if mowed just before the heads appear. Beginning the first of September and continuing to the middle of October. It sometimes happens that the earliest sowings are attacked by rust, hence the precaution. But it is well also, to have it mature in succession—not all at once. It may be well to remind those who have little experience with rye, that Northern and Western seed will not answer. Home raised is best of all. Virginia rye appears to do well, judging, however, from one year's trial only. Every Southern farmer ought to make it a point to raise his own rye seed—enough to sow all the lots he needs, and enough to sow all his bare cotton fields to protect them from wasting and leaching through the winter.

To afford variety of food—which contributes much to the health and thrift of animals—some leguminous crops should be grown to supplement the rye. Choice lies between lucerne, red clover, burr clover and vetch. Any soil or climate can be accommodated out of this list. If, as before, choice is limited to one, we should select lucerne. Whilst it grows best on soils not the stiffest, it does not refuse to grow on heavier soils. Prepare the land well and feed the plant well, and it will not disappoint you. It requires care, patience and labor to establish it, but once established, it will be good for half a lifetime. It is quite as well, if not better adapted to the Southern portion of the cotton belt, than it is to the northern part, being a native of a warm climate. In the colder portions of the South red clover may take the place of lucerne—either of them will fill the want we are now discussing.

Now, as to manures required by these respective crops. It is well in the case of all forage crops to lay the foundation in a good dressing of stable manure. This not only supplies plant food, but develops certain activities in the soil which contribute largely to its productiveness. Upon this foundation in the case of rye, liberal dressings of cotton seed meal, acid phosphate and kainit should be superimposed. The manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil as deeply as it is broken; the others should be incorporated mainly with the soil near the surface. For lucerne or clover the meal may be omitted (unless the soil is excessively poor) but the other two, phosphate and kainit, applied freely. If marl is convenient and cheap, it may also be added freely with great advantage. Let it not be forgotten that for winter crops, manure must take the place of heat.

## What is Good Farming.

All really good farming is profitable. As there is so much farming that is not profitable a question will naturally be asked looking for a qualification as to what is meant by "really good farming." The Philadelphia Record, in discussing this same subject, says it does not mean simply stirring the soil, sowing the seed and harvesting the crops, but from the beginning of the year to its end there should be a constant production in every possible manner. While the crops are growing the future food is being prepared, but as it is harvested it should be made still more serviceable by being converted into some higher-priced product. While an acre of land may produce fifty bushels of corn on its part, yet that corn may nearly all find its way back to the soil that produced it, only that portion being sold that will repay the cost of seed, labor, manure, and whatever it may contribute. Cotton may not offer quite so great an advantage in this direction as do grain crops, yet it offers better than most persons suppose. The lint is not the great impoverisher of the soil, it is the seed. This can be returned on the same plan as the really good farmer returns his corn. It can be converted into animal products and necessary waste material to the field. In case the farmer finds it more profitable to sell the seed than to feed it whole, let him do so, taking pay in cotton seed meal to be fed to stock. But it must be returned, else the land is seriously robbed, just as corn land is seriously robbed by shipping the grain away. The farmer who can so manage as to secure the largest crops, and return to his soil the larger portion of the cotton he produces, will not only be able to become wealthy, though the actual receipts may be apparently small.

## Final Working of Cotton.

After cotton begins to take on fruit rapidly, having been worked fast up to this time, the writer don't think that it is necessary to work so often, and after cotton has attained its height and shows signs of not growing any more, if plowed at all I run one and two furrows out in the middle; large fields of cotton are often ruined at this period. The growth of cotton by persons who do not understand the culture of the plant. Lateral roots run from one and a half to two inches below the surface, with little roots running in every direction, and it out at this period of growth shedding of cotton takes place at once, and the result is fatal to the plant. I have made large quantities of cotton per acre on the intensive system of farming on rows 33 inches in the drill, also on rows 31.5 inches in the drill. So much for the common mode of cotton culture.—*Southern Cultivator.*

## Colic or Gripes in Horses.

In a great many stables horses are subject to frequent attacks of colic or gripes, indicated by pawing and rolling or attempts to do so in the stall. One very common cause—I may say the most frequent—is over-feeding. Animals that are over-fed are certain sooner or later to be the subject of indigestion, of which colic is but a manifestation. Horses that are once affected with pain in the abdomen or belly are much more liable to subsequent attacks. To say exactly how much food should be given would be absurd, as that depends upon the individual horse and the amount and kind of work he has to perform. Occasionally I go into stables where horses leave their grain in such establishments, over-fed, and to this may be attributed cases of indigestion. Not long since I made a post-mortem examination upon a horse that had for a long time been subject to attacks of indigestion, and his liver was nearly white in color and extremely soft in consistence, and altogether it was very evident that it was in such a condition as not to have been capable of secreting bile; and in this secretion is purgative in its nature, in all probability the lack of it in the bowels produced the obstinate constipation from which the horse ultimately died. The walls of the stomach were also very thin, due to repeated over-distention. Horses often die from rupture of this organ, induced by these matters of which I write. It is, with my people, customary to give as much hay to horses as they will eat, and these animals as with men. In several well-conducted stables, an average sized horse is allowed 14 pounds of hay per day, and the same animal will be fit for a good day's work if he gets about 12 quarts of oats in the same length of time. It is well known among horsemen and practical veterinary surgeons that food given in excess of this often produces indigestion. In the state of nature such treatment is unnecessary, but considering that the horse is in an extremely artificial condition, it is important that he should be by the same means protected. And there are men who put their horses to hard work immediately after having eaten a very hearty meal.

Allowing horses to drink too much water at one time is often a cause of colic. "It is better to water horses five or six times a day, and to avoid extreme distention of the stomach and its bad consequences. When some individual horse shows a tendency to be frequently attacked with colic, it is advisable to give him a dose of purgative medicine, and after he is put upon his regular diet, to give him a tablespoonful of powdered charcoal in his feed, three times a day. This tends to prevent fermentation in the stomach, and it is usually kept up until such time as the tendency to colic has subsided.—*Breeder's Gazette, England.*

Why keep on raising wheat that will not return by sale full cost of production? It may be desirable to raise enough for use, for that has special compensation in the independence it gives; but for the market it is folly to keep on raising when every bushel means loss.

Clean out the feet of the horses every evening after their day's work is done.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Farmers' Institute will be held in CONCORD, N. C., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 11, 12 and 13, 1887.

PROGRAMME:  
"Food, its preparation and its relation to health," Dr. Annie L. Alexander, Charlotte.  
"The Agricultural Department," Col. Jno. Raleigh.  
"Agricultural Chemistry, Manures, etc.," Dr. C. W. Dabney, Jr., Raleigh.  
"Cattle on the Farm," Capt. S. B. Alexander, Mecklenburg county.  
"Small Grain," John Dorsett, Randolph county.  
"Capital and Labor," Prof. J. D. Hodges, Davidson county.  
"The Cow and Her Keep," Dr. R. H. Lewis, Wake county.  
"Sheep Husbandry," W. G. Barbee, Guilford county.  
"Farm Life," Prof. J. L. Wright, Davidson Co.  
"Plant Life," Prof. Jos. Moore, Guilford county.  
"Our Meat Supply—from the West," P. B. Metzger, Concord.  
"Clean Seedling," C. Payne, Randolph county.  
"Fruit Raising," J. Van Lindley, Guilford Co.  
"Stock Raising," W. K. Gibbs, Davidson county.  
"Underdrainage," Dr. Jos. Bird, Davidson Co.  
"The Cotton Crop," Dr. J. T. Kell, Mecklenburg county.  
"The Cotton Crop," Dr. J. T. Kell, Mecklenburg county.  
"Farmers' Organizations," Col. L. L. Polk, Raleigh.  
"Grass and Clover," general discussion.

Short after-talks on all of the above topics, in which every farmer present is cordially invited to participate. The meeting will be lively and interesting from the beginning, and will commence at 10:30 o'clock on the 11th of August. Good music. Come early and remain to the close. Special Railroad rates. Hotel rates reduced to one dollar per day. Editorial fraternity cordially invited.

Twenty Acres of Land in Paw Creek township, adjoining property of Dr. J. M. Davidson and others, sold as property of Wm Caldwell—taxes due \$2.95.

Eighty Acres of Land in Paw Creek township, adjoining property of David Norman and others, sold as property of Thos Kinney, returned for taxation by Ned Davidson—taxes due \$3.50.

Ten Acres of Land in Paw Creek township, adjoining property of Henry Fox and others, sold as property of T. H. Hoover—taxes due \$2.00.

Ten Acres of Land in Paw Creek township, adjoining property of John Wilkes and others, sold as property of Mrs. Harriet Means—taxes due \$2.00.

Twenty-nine Acres of Land in Paw Creek township, adjoining property of Jacob Jenkins and others, sold as property of S. W. Davis, agent—taxes due \$3.95.

Nine Acres of Land in Morning Star township, adjoining property of Mrs. Carpenter and others, sold as property of A. H. Burnett—taxes due \$2.00.

Forty-five Acres of Land in Morning Star township, adjoining property of S. H. Bigger—taxes due \$5.25.

Twenty Acres of Land in Morning Star township, adjoining property of A. C. Fisher and others, sold as property of W. A. Crump—taxes due \$2.00.

Eight Acres of Land in Morning Star township, adjoining property of Mary Hood and others, sold as property of Robert Hood—taxes due \$1.00.

Thirteen Acres of Land in Morning Star township, adjoining property of Robert Hood and others, sold as property of Mary Hood—taxes due \$1.00.

Nine Acres of Land in Morning Star township, adjoining property of J. D. Williams and others, sold as property of S. D. Spittle—taxes due \$2.00.

Three Lots in the town of Matthews, and twenty Acres of Land in Morning Star township, adjoining property of D. W. Morris and Dr. S. H. Gribble and others, sold as property of J. S. Reid—taxes due \$2.00.

Thirty-six Acres of Land in Morning Star township, adjoining property of Dr. S. H. Gribble and others, sold as property of J. S. Reid—taxes due \$2.00.

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## Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of authority conferred upon me by law, I will sell at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, N. C., for cash, on Monday, August 1st, 1887, at 12 o'clock, the following described Property for State and County Taxes for the year 1886, due and unpaid:

One Lot on corner of 5th and Tryon streets in the city of Charlotte, adjoining the property of A. B. Davidson and others, sold as property of Mrs. J. A. Hand—taxes due \$21.50.

One Lot on E. Street in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of E. Smith and others, sold as property of E. Smith—taxes due \$3.95.

Two Lots on 9th street in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of C. W. Eddins and others, sold as property of J. J. Martin—taxes due \$7.11.

Six Acres of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of S. B. Alexander and others, sold as property of Margaret McQuay—taxes due \$7.00.

Thirty Acres of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of S. B. Smith and others, sold as property of Charles Seider, returned for taxation by R. E. McDonald, agent—taxes due \$13.13.

One Acre of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of S. B. Smith and others, sold as property of Charles Seider, returned for taxation by R. E. McDonald, agent—taxes due \$13.13.

Four and one-half Acres of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of J. H. Sims and others, sold as property of H. C. Severs—taxes due \$13.70.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of E. P. Preston and others, sold as property of Annie Alexander—taxes due \$8.88.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of W. R. Myers and others, sold as property of Freeman Bell—taxes due \$2.98.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of M. D. Arledge and others, sold as property of Rufus Canaler—taxes due \$2.51.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of Mary Queen and others, sold as property of C. W. Henderson—taxes due \$4.25.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of Wm Howard and others, sold as property of G. M. Johnston—taxes due \$4.00.

One Acre of Land in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of J. W. Gordon and others, sold as property of Sam Lomax—taxes due \$8.88.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of Eli Presson and others, sold as property of Sam Mosley—taxes due \$1.63.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of Charles H. and others, sold as property of Albert Mosley—taxes due \$2.18.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of C. W. Henderson and others, sold as property of Ephraim Potts—taxes due \$1.23.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of W. H. and others, sold as property of W. H. and others—taxes due \$1.23.

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## NEW MILLINERY FIRM AND NEW STOCK.

The undersigned will open in a few days a choice, and well selected stock of MILLINERY, and all other lines of Goods connected with the Millinery Trade. Our Stock has been carefully selected by C. M. QUERRY, who has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has secured all the latest Novelties and at

The Lowest Prices Goods can be bought for cash.

Our terms (according to our written contract) will be

Strictly Cash on Delivery, and we assure our old friends and customers, (except by special contract), the great advantage we can give you in low prices will ten times over balance the small and unsatisfactory benefit of having Goods charged for a few days or weeks.

Our Trimming and Dress Making Department will be managed by Mrs. QUERRY, herself.

We have secured the services of that popular and efficient Saleslady, Miss BESSIE HOUTSON.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and see our

NEW STYLES

And low cash prices, and will do our best to please you, and guarantee entire satisfaction in any thing you buy from us.

Orders by Mail solicited. They will receive prompt and careful attention.

March 18, 1887.

Boarding House.

When you arrive at Charlotte inquire for my Boarding House, situated on Church street, between 2d and 3d, near the Post Office and business.

Street Cars run within a few yards of the door. Rates by the day \$1 and \$1.25—well furnished rooms and good fare.

Ms C. W. BRADSHAW.

April 1, 1887.

Glass.

We have received a large and complete stock of Window Glass, large and small sizes, single and double thick.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

May 15, 1886.

LEROY DAVIDSON,

(of North Carolina),

23 WHITE HALL STREET, New York,

Southern Agent

for

Mrs. G. B. Miller & Co.'s celebrated

SCOTCH SNUFF

Established 1776.

(Sold by all the leading Houses of the country.)

Also, BROKER and COMMISSION

MERCHANT.

Feb. 25, 1887.

A Creaking Hinge

Is dry and turns hard, until oil is applied, after which it moves easily. When the joints, or hinges, of the body are stiffened and inflamed by Rheumatism, they may not be moved without causing the most excruciating pains. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by its action on the blood, relieves this condition, and restores the joints to good working order.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has effected, in our city, many most remarkable cures, a number of which baffled the efforts of the most experienced physicians. It is necessary, I could give the names of many individuals who have been cured by taking this medicine. In my own case, I have been cured of Rheumatism, relieving me of

Rheumatism,

after being troubled with it for years. In this, and all other diseases arising from impure blood, there is no remedy with which I am acquainted, that affords such relief as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—R. H. Jordan & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of Rheumatism, when nothing else would. It has eradicated every trace of Rheumatism from my system.—R. H. Jordan & Co., Baltimore, Md.

I was, during many months, a sufferer from chronic Rheumatism. The disease settled on my system, and I was unable to move without great pain. I tried many remedies, but I could find no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took several bottles of this preparation, and was speedily restored to health.—J. Freeman, Independence, Va.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Pomona Hill Nurseries,

POMONA, N. C.

Two and a half miles West of Greensboro, N. C.

The main line of the R. & D. Railroad passes through the grounds and within 100 feet of the office. Salesmen make regular stops twice daily every way. Those interested in Fruit and Fruit growing are cordially invited to inspect this the largest nursery in the State and one among the largest in the South.

The proprietor has, for many years visited the leading Nurseries North and West, and corresponded with those of foreign countries, gathering every fruit that was calculated to suit the South, both native and foreign. The reputation of Pomona Hill Nurseries is such that many agents going out from Greensboro, representing other nurseries, try to leave the impression that they are representing these nurseries. Why do they do it? Let the public answer.

I have in stock growing (and can show visitors the same) the largest and best stock of trees, &c., ever shown or seen since any two nurseries in North Carolina, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Grape, Japanese Persimmon, Japanese Plum, Apricots, Nectarine, Russian Apricot, Mulberry, Quinces, Small fruits, Strawberry, Raspberry, Currants, Pecans, English Walnuts, Rubarb, Asparagus, Evergreens, Shrub Trees, Roses, &c.

Give your order to